

POLITICS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Just Now the Question of who Shall be Nominated by the Two Old Parties is the One Which is Attracting More Attention Than Any Other.

Washington, D. C. June 15.—This city swarms with politicians of high and low degree for about every office holder and there are thousands of them—fools capable of settling the affairs of the nation. The great anxiety of these lesser political lights who have been long in the public service is to secure a pension to retire upon. Instead of being unceremoniously bounced for incompetency through age of other cause. Most of the oldest of these public servants are Republicans who came into the departments during or soon after the close of the war but few ever passed a civil service examination nor could many if put to the test. Nearly all those who have retired for age or incompetency have saved but little and many of them have others dependent upon them who will undoubtedly suffer privations if the wage earner loses his or her home.

It is a serious dilemma that confronts the American people as to the future of their Civil Servants, and as the next Congress will probably be called upon to instruct their representatives either for, or against a civil pension law. To begin paying civil pensions to old or decrepit civil servants, will be quite a tax upon the people. But the more unfortunate fact is that experience has taught us that the constant pressure that will be brought to bear on Congress will undoubtedly lead to the increase of such pensions and vastly enlarge the number of the pensioners. The people of the United States have generally approved the civil service law and civil pensions are but the inevitable outcome. If the life tenure of office is to be continued, compassion for the aged and infirm naturally leads one to favor their pensioning, but from a Democratic standpoint the creation of a civil pension list is placing a burden on the present and future generations that should not be borne.

The paramount question in Washington is, who will the great parties nominate as their candidate for president? At present public opinion is all at sea on this question. The Republicans are much divided but Taft and Mr. Roosevelt have the upper hand. The office-holding class, while Forsaker is in favor with the old soldiers and the darkies. The politicians of the Congressional stripe are for Cannon or Knox or Fairbanks or other favorite sons and generally anti-Roosevelt although but few of them will openly avow it.

The few Democratic office-holders are keeping their mouths shut, in fact they have to, or lose their jobs, but dividing Democratic leaders are divided, some believing that Mr. Bryan could be elected in the event of a tariff fight in the Republican ranks and others, who expect the Republicans to get together in any event for the sake of controlling the

public plunder, favor a Southern candidate on whom all factions of the party could unite.

In talking with Southern men there is found a general feeling of admiration for Mr. Bryan, but also a fear that if nominated, he would be doomed to defeat, through his inability to secure the normal Democratic vote in the doubtful states, that must be carried to win. Nearly every Southern man has a favorite son of his own state who he believes would have a better show of success, on account of having no heritage of former campaigns to overcome. They declare that most of their people are opposed to government ownership of railroads and have not yet been educated to believe in the availability of the national initiative and referendum, and this feeling adds strength to the movement for the nomination of a Southern man.

The revolutionary program of President Roosevelt in his Indianapolis speech that under the Constitutional power granted to establish post-roads Congress can regulate commerce and common carriers within a state, is creating great discussion. Nearly every constitutional lawyer who has studied the question declares that the states would be thus stripped of authority over the railroads within the state and also over their own roads, their own streets and street cars. This presidential program suits the railroads, for all the two cent passenger rate laws and other state legislation for the control of the common carriers within the state would be unconstitutional and congressional legislation would be the only means of regulating the railroads. If this interpretation of the constitution be correct, there would be but little left for the state governments to do that could benefit the people. If a Republican congress in obedience to President Roosevelt attempts this revolutionary legislation, we may be buoyed with hope that the Supreme Court will declare the rights of the states impregnable.

Everyone knows it is no good worrying about the weather, although it has such a vast influence on agriculture and business. I am informed by an aged Virginia lady that her grandfather told her that in 1836 there was no corn raised in Northern Virginia and the men harvested wheat in overcoats. There were frosts every month severe enough to kill all tender vegetation and open fires were necessary for comfort on many days in June. In New York and the New England states almost all vegetation was killed and there was great suffering in consequence. Those who are grumbling so much about the abnormal weather this year should be comforted by the thought of how much worse it might be.

Lincoln and Present Day Politics

By Norman Hapgood

No statesman is quoted so earnestly in America, for his supposed views on the topics of our day, as Abraham Lincoln. It is a usual experience to see contemporary arguments based on the opinions of George Washington, but even he comes below Lincoln in this species



Norman Hapgood.

of appeal. The name of Jefferson, of course, is used daily to decorate speeches and editorials, but seldom with the close and serious application to the question that is made of Lincoln's name. Marshall, Webster, Calhoun, Clay, and the leaders generally in debating and developing the constitution are quoted less than formerly, and Hamilton, strong as he remains, is not a name to conjure with. Lincoln's opinions hold a place apart.

The reason for this is to be found not in superiority to other statesmen in analysis of public questions. The domination of the Lincoln idea is a moral domination. It is his personality, his type, that the people worship and appeal to. That

aspect of him which is most alive today, which will for centuries bear most fruit, is the quality of his spirit—his richness in those principles which are generally associated with the religion of Jesus. Universality of sympathy was his, and it belonged not to Hamilton, or Jefferson, or Webster, or Calhoun. Washington had an all-including sense of right and justice, but it sprang from his brain; it did not include great humanity of emotion. The key-note of the traditional Lincoln (which is in a large way true of the actual Lincoln) is charity, for love of all men—charity, which means sorrow, the sorrow of understanding, the sorrow of an open heart. A strong American, John Quincy Adams, used the words: "In charity to all mankind, bearing no ill will or malice to any human being, and even compassionating those who hold in bondage their fellow men, not knowing what they do."

Such would be the spirit in which Lincoln would perform his duties if he were alive today. He would take a position, firm and disinterested, on each important question that it became necessary to decide, but there would be for him no diatribe, no violence, no stirring up of class hatred, no assumption that his opponents were inhuman villains or vampires. He would open his understanding and his sympathy to capitalist and laboring man, to socialist and reactionary, to democrat and republican, to white

and black, to protectionist and free trader, to those who disagreed with him as well as to his warm supporters. He would patiently and profoundly dwell upon every interest and every point of view. When he decided, he would act with decision, but as an enemy to none, as a comprehending friend to all.

This estimate of Lincoln's character and its application to present day needs is interesting, coming as it does from one of Lincoln's ablest and most noted biographers. That this great democratic spirit may never cease to be an influence for good with the American people, The Lincoln Farm association is planning to build on his birthplace in Kentucky the greatest memorial in the world. The humble surroundings which were familiar to his boyish eyes and the simple life from which he came will be so carefully illustrated on these 110 acres which his father tilled that the youths of all generations to come who visit the national shrine will be inspired by the fact that great things are possible from small beginnings, and they will further appreciate the great truth that our national integrity and future fame, rests upon character rather than magnificence. Realizing how much of a commoner (if we may use the term) was this great and true nobleman, the men who are directing the building of this great memorial believe that its success should rest upon the great American people rather than upon a few predatory rich, who might, in their own names, give magnificent sums to this end. The Lincoln Farm association appeals to the individual patriotism, the whole people, asking every man, woman and child, in whose heart is the love of country and a reverence for the memory of Lincoln, to become a member.

Each member is called upon to contribute whatever amount he or she wishes, provided it is not less than twenty-five cents or more than twenty-five dollars, and to every member is issued a large, handsomely engraved certificate of membership, bearing the seal of the association, with the autographs of the officers and trustees. The name of the member is then entered in the permanent catalogue, which is to be kept forever in a place of honor in the historical building to be erected at the park. Thus the funds are being raised by popular membership subscriptions, and already the names are coming in by thousands from every state in the union, more than thirty thousand having joined before March 1. The labor unions, fraternal orders, historical societies, women's clubs and organizations of all sorts have pledged themselves to spread the word during the coming winter, and seventy-five per cent of the daily newspapers, recognizing the broad democratic spirit and typical Americanism of the movement have promised to give the tremendous weight of publicity to it.

The officers and board of trustees of the Lincoln Farm association, which has its offices at 74 Broadway, New York City, are as follows:

Joseph W. Folk, president, governor of Missouri; Joseph H. Choate, ex-ambassador to England; Henry Watterson, editor of Louisville Courier-Journal; Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore; Edward M. Shepard, lawyer and author; August Belmont, director of Louisville & Nashville R. R.; Horace Porter, ex-ambassador to France; William Travers Jerome, district attorney of New York county; Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Director Lincoln Centre, Chicago; Charles A. Towne, ex-congressman from New York; William H. Taft, secretary of war; Lyman J. Gage, ex-secretary of the treasury; Norman Hapgood, of Collier's; Ida M. Tarbell, biographer of Lincoln; Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain); Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor; Albert Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews; Thomas Hastings, architect; Robert J. Collier, of Collier's; Clarence Mackay, treasurer, president Postal Telegraph & Cable Co.; and Richard Lloyd Jones, secretary.

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STAGE SEAS.

Scene Shifter Destroys the Illusion of the Actor's Dilemma.

Mr. Alfred Lester, the popular Gaiety comedian, has told a funny stage sea story, which leads me to a remembrance of others. Mr. Lester, like most comedians, started his stage career as a player of heroes, villains, "heavy fathers" and other familiar figures of melodrama, and one night at a dirty little theater, in a third-rate Welsh town or village, while expiring of thirst on a raft, the actor felt, to his annoyance, that the scene, intended to be most pathetic, was provoking explosions of unaccountably suppressed laughter. The more he raved of the thirst that was consuming him, the more the people in front were consumed with laughter. Mr. Lester thought then the hardest-hearted wretches he had ever played before—until he knew what had been the cause of their merriment. It appeared from information received from the manager, that a scene-shifter, instead of lowering a back cloth of perilous rock, had introduced into the scene of turbulent waters the peaceful picture of a country inn, with fields of poppies in the distance. The spectacle of a thirsty mariner calling huskily for "watah" while there were "licensed premises" almost at his elbow in the raging ocean naturally struck the audience as having its humorous aspect.

DOG KNOWS GOOD TOBACCO.

Foxy Man Lets His Fox Terrier Select His Cigars.

"A stranger entered my place recently followed by a fox terrier," said a Columbus avenue cigar dealer. "The man asked me for a good cigar. I passed out a box of choice ones. He took out a handful, looked them over and put them back. He did this with a number of boxes. I noticed that each time he took out the cigars the dog would sneeze, whereupon the stranger would immediately discard the brand. Finally, I remembered a new and expensive brand. When the customer took a handful of these the dog would bark delightedly."

"I will take a box of those," said the stranger.

"As I was wrapping up the goods curiously got the better of me, and I asked an explanation of the dog's actions."

"I reared that dog in Havana," he replied. "Every time he catches the odor of good tobacco it seems to please him and I know that he has scented genuine goods. It is seldom that I get left when I let him choose my cigars."—N. Y. Sun.

Wide Range of Wolves.

The range of a pair of wolves is an area of from six to ten miles square. When the hunter learns that wolves have been seen and heard in a certain locality it may take several days of scouting before the dogs can be got on the trail.

The hunter must look sharp for signs in soft or sandy places and along creeks and streams. The old lady wolf will, as a rule, go to the nearest water to drink when leaving the den, or go to get a drink as she returns from the hunt before going to the den, and its locality is often found on account of that habit.

A wolf track can be distinguished from that of a dog, because the two front toenails are set further ahead, making the track more pointed. When wolves are running, and especially if frightened, these toes spread apart, making a track that at a hasty glance looks very much like the track of a deer.—Fur News.

Power of Imagination.

"Imagination has a great deal to do with some cases of sickness," said a doctor in St. Joseph's hospital, quoted in the Philadelphia Record. "There was a woman who used to come here regularly complaining that she had swallowed a pin and that it was stuck in her throat, hurting her dreadfully. Week after week we assured her that we could find no pin, but still she came. At last we determined to satisfy her, so we told her to open her mouth wide and shut her eyes. Then we placed a pin between a pair of long forceps and ran it down her throat. After fooling around a while we drew it out and declared that we had at last succeeded in extracting the troublesome pin. She got up, declared that she felt better and went away. I saw her later, and she declared that the pain in her throat had entirely disappeared."

Fire Damp Detector.

The fire damp detector of M. Hardy, a Frenchman, is an ingenious application of the microphone. Two pipes of equal pitch—one in the mine and the other above ground—are sounded simultaneously, and the sound waves impinge the microphones connected in series with a telephone. If both pipes are in pure air a clear note is heard in the telephone. If the pipes are in air of different density beats are heard and these give warning of the presence of fire damp in the mine.

Comfortless Furnishing.

Rooms are furnished nowadays with a view to effect rather than to comfort. Furniture is charming, never has better taste been displayed, generally speaking, in furnishing, and yet it is rare, when one comes to think of it, that one goes into a really cosy "comfy" room, where the average woman looks thoroughly at home, and one feels at once rested in mind and body.—London Ladies' Pictorial.

HEALTH FOR ALL WOMEN

Why Lose the Buoyancy of Youth? Whether Young or Old—Every Woman May be Healthy.

To look well and feel well you must be well. To do this you must keep the mechanism of your body in perfect running order.

A woman's constitution is far more intricate and delicate—more easily injured and disarranged—than the mechanism of the finest watch. Yet no one would think of allowing a watch to get all out of order before repairing or cleaning it.

How many young ladies there are who pay no attention to the first symptoms of diseased organs. Pains in the back; head; abdomen; right or left side; and sometimes in the hips or lower limbs. Tired and languid feeling in the morning; worn out and distracted nerves, leading to a cross and petulant disposition. Natural color fading from the cheek; the light and lustre from the eye; the once pleasant smile from the face—all these going or gone. What does it mean? Simply that some one or more of the delicate organs are not performing their work as they should.

Nature needs some assistance. These aches and pains—although slight at first—are danger signals and you ought to heed their warnings before the trouble becomes chronic and disease gets a firm hold on your system.

A nerve tonic and strength builder—the best you can get—is what you need at such times. Zoa-Phora is just that; ladies—lots of them—who have used it say so. We know it is so because Zoa-Phora is made for women—all women—old and young, and has a successful record for thirty years. We want you to know that too, by a thorough trial of Zoa-Phora in your own case. Whether you are slightly ailing

from periodical sickness, or suffering from some form of womanly weakness in a more serious degree, Zoa-Phora will help you. Thousands similarly afflicted have been cured by its aid. Why not you? The record of what Zoa-Phora has done for women is proof of its virtue. The Zoa-Phora Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, can send you books of testimonials containing the names of hundreds of women who are glad to recommend Zoa-Phora to their suffering sisters.

If the delicate organs are congested, relaxed or in any way diseased and do not perform their duties properly and regularly, Zoa-Phora will restore them to their normal activity. The vital force known only to a healthy woman will return and there will be joy in living.

Thousands of women—not hundreds, my sister—attest the fact of the restoration of their health by the use of Zoa-Phora. Ask some of your lady friends about Zoa-Phora—better still, go to a reliable druggist and get a bottle; begin its use according to full and complete instructions in each package. You will receive Zoa-Phora from the druggist, already prepared, compounded in just the right proportions, and put up in sealed, sterilized, one dollar bottles. Just ask for Zoa-Phora—no other explanation will be needed—and no mistake will be made.

In each package will be found a copy of "Dr. Pengelly's Advice to Women," a medical book giving interesting and instructive information about diseases of women and the way to successfully treat them in the privacy of your own home. You need not tell your troubles to anyone.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

1246—Frederick II, last male of the house of Hapsburg, killed in battle with Hungary.
1381—Wat Tyler killed.
1567—Mary of Scotland defeated at Carberry Hill.
1844—George M. Bibb of Kentucky became secretary of the treasury.
1849—James K. Polk, eleventh president of the United States, died. Born November 2, 1875.
1882—William Dennison, war governor of Ohio, died. Born November 23, 1815.
1888—Emperor Frederick of Germany died.
1891—President Harrison proclaimed a close sealing season in Behring sea.
1894—Erastus Winan convicted of forgery in New York City.
1896—Tidal wave swept coast of Japan; thousands of lives lost.
1898—House of representatives passed joint resolution for annexation of Hawaii.
1899—Richard P. Bland, noted free silver advocate, died. Born August 19, 1835.
1900—Prince de Joinville, last surviving son of King Louis Philippe, of France, died.
Peter Karageorgevitch became king of Serbia, assuming the title of Peter I.

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